

Wilson Makes Sharp Demand on Allies

WHITMAN TO BE ASKED TO CURB WIRE-TAPPING

Thompson Says Police Methods Have Gone Too Far.

ACTIONS MONDAY MAYOR PROMISES

Will Take Up Clergy's Alleged Crimes—'Phone Squad Head on Stand.

Governor Whitman will be asked to appoint a special commissioner under the Moreland act to investigate the tapping of telephone wires by the police and private detective agencies.

This is the belief of Senator Thompson, who declared last night that the evidence and testimony adduced before the committee showed that the police had gone too far in their wire-tapping. He intimated that the committee would ask the Governor to act.

Senator Thompson said the body would recommend legislation to prevent the indiscriminate wire-tapping of private telephone lines.

Sacred by Law, Moss Says.

He and the other members of the committee were particularly incensed over the tapping of the wires of lawyers and doctors by the police. Members of the wire-tapping squad who testified yesterday admitted they had listened in on at least five lawyers' wires recently and had heard all the conversations.

"Conversations between lawyers and their clients, doctors and their patients and ministers and members of their churches are held sacred and confidential by the law," said Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, "but the police do not so regard them."

Mayor Mitchell will to-day or Monday, a man close to him declared last night, begin criminal action against "the small group of Roman Catholic priests" and a few non-Catholics whom he charges with interfering with government, perverting justice and other crimes.

The accused priests, who testified on Thursday before the Thompson committee, have denied categorically every charge leveled at them by the Mayor, and in turn accused him of subverting the truth to his own ends, slandering the dead, besmirching the Catholic sisterhoods and being one of a conspiracy to secularize all charitable institutions.

Will Not Drop Fight.

The Mayor contented himself yesterday with reiterating that he had no intention of dropping his fight, and repeated that the telephone wires of Monsignor John J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of New York, and Father Joseph Dineen, secretary to Bishop Hayes, had not been tapped.

This last was provoked by the statement of Alfred J. Talley, counsel to the Catholic clergymen, that the priests believed the wires of Monsignor Dunn and Father Dineen had been tapped by the police.

Mr. Talley first made the charge when Father Dineen admitted that he had a telephone conversation read by Mayor Mitchell. He insisted, however, that he had the conversation with Monsignor Dunn, thus implying that his and Monsignor Dunn's wires were also tapped.

The evidence of the police and the list of tapped telephone wires submitted by the New York Telephone Company to the committee are all to the contrary.

Thompson Inquiry Closes.

The only priest's wire which was tapped, according to the company's records, and Senator Thompson said, was that of the late Michael J. Drummond, one of the leading Catholics of the community. W. K. Weller, a reporter, and ex-commissioner of Charities, and members of the police wire-tapping squad.

Pleases Mayor's Opponent.

Detective Sergeant Yunge, chief of the wire-tapping squad, made one admission that pleased the opponents of Mayor Mitchell.

He testified, in answer to a question of Frank Moss, counsel to the committee, that Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord ordered him and the policeman who listened in on the wires of Father Farrell, Dr. Potter and Robert W. Heberder, to call on them, so that they could identify their voices.

"Mr. Lord," said Yunge, "told me to go to see these men and listen to them. He said: 'Get close to Mr. Farrell, D. C. Potter and Mr. Heberder, and be sure you get them. I want you to be sure you can identify their voices. They are the same men whose voices you heard.'"

"This was after you had been sub-

American Airmen Rout Fokkers in 8-Hour Fight

Single Planes Battled Five of Foe—Thaw and Rockwell Wounded.

By FRED B. PITNEY.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

PARIS, May 26.—In one of the hottest of aerial battles American pilots hung three German machines to their belts last Wednesday morning, and, although several slight wounds were received, the honors earned well repaid the damage.

An official communique this morning announced that a Fokker was brought down near Vaux and two Aviatiks in the region of Etain by our pilots. "Our pilots" in this case were Americans of the American escadrille.

At dawn Wednesday morning two of the number, William Thaw and Kiffin Rockwell, mounted on patrol duty in their baby Nieuport. They sighted two German machines, a Fokker and an Aviatik, and went to engage them.

Lieutenant Thaw, in the lead, rose to a height above the Fokker, slowed down his motor and then dived at him. But soon the Aviatik was using the same tactics on him. Lieutenant Rockwell was soon on the spot, and attacked the Aviatik, shielding Thaw and driving the German to the shelter of the German guns.

Meanwhile Thaw slipped up within forty feet of the Fokker, got his sights on the German pilot and pressed the lever releasing his mitrailleur. During the very first rip of the gun, in which about ten shots resounded, the Fokker fell. The Aviatik mentioned in the communique were brought down in a later battle.

Eight of the nine Americans in the contingent went up at 8:30 with the French fleet and the German lines to ward off German observers, almost immediately engaging a group of German machines greatly outnumbering them.

What followed was not a duel, but a battle fought near the ground. The machines were never more than 2,000 feet up. Sometimes an American was assailed from above, and from four sides at once, and although the mitrailleur rained on him in each instance he escaped.

The battle lasted eight hours, and by refusing to relinquish their prey

the airmen took part in eight distinct duels.

Lieutenant Rockwell picked an enemy machine called L. V. G. and was firing on it at close range when four others came to its assistance. A bullet from one of them hit Rockwell's windshield and exploded, pieces wounding him a little in the mouth and nose. The L. V. G. was mentioned as one of the Aviatiks brought down.

Rockwell was cited in dispatches. The second Avion mentioned in the communique was got by Lieutenant Cowdin. Norman Prince was not in the battle that morning because his machine was injured. Several bullets reached Thaw's machine during the fray and one wounded his elbow, breaking a small bone. He let this prevent a perfect landing. He let this prevent a perfect landing.

He was wondering whether he was in the enemy's lines when two French soldiers rushed to his aid. The proposal that he be awarded the Legion of Honor is likely to be granted now as a reward for the Fokker episode in the early morning.

Lieutenant Chapman also was grazed

Continued on page 2, column 5

200 MEXICANS SLAIN IN ATTACK BY BANDITS

All Men on Train Killed and Their Women Assaulted.

San Antonio, Tex., May 26.—More than 200 civilians have been murdered between Mexico City and Cuernavaca, according to private advices received here.

Bandits operating between Cuernavaca and Mexico City attacked a train on which government employees were being sent to Cuernavaca. On the train were many women, wives and daughters of government employees. The women were reported to have been subjected to indignities, after which a few of them were killed.

The rebels attacked the train south of Tres Marias, on a heavy grade, over the treacherous little guard and pouring into the cars a heavy fire. Those who leaped from doors and windows were shot down as they attempted to escape. Only one man, the express messenger, was left alive, according to the reports received here.

The rebels obtained a consignment of ammunition, said to be 2,000,000 cartridges and 3,000,000 pesos of the new issue of currency.

J. J. HILL'S CONDITION CALLED NOT SERIOUS

Son of Financier Says Too Much Anxiety Is Felt.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

ST. PAUL, May 26.—The condition of James J. Hill was pronounced not serious this evening, following a conference between Dr. James S. Gilliland, of St. Paul, and Dr. William Mayo, of Rochester, Minn. The conference was presided over by a dash by Dr. Mayo to St. Paul in a special train. No operation was deemed necessary at the present time. Dr. Mayo returned to Rochester after the conference.

Intestinal trouble, followed by a slight infection, is said to be the cause of the illness of Mr. Hill. A large boil or carbuncle is described as being the most serious and painful part of the illness. Unless general infection sets in attending physicians do not anticipate anything of an alarming nature.

"Too much anxiety is being felt, simply because the father has never been ill before," Louis W. Hill said to-night. "This is not a serious matter. We are merely taking ample precautions."

GUILTY OR NOT, RIDE IN PATROL COSTS \$2

Bayonne Gives No Free Trips in Police Auto.

Bayonne, N. J., May 26.—Thrifty residents of this town who offered the police station in Bayonne's new auto patrol would do well to call a taxicab and take the policeman to jail in style. For, under the new ruling of Recorder William J. Cain, the innocent and guilty alike must pay \$2 a ride in the ornate vehicle, regardless of the length of the trip.

Adrian Shoritt, who had fallen asleep in the street earlier in the day, stumbled up against this price arrangement last afternoon when arraigned before Recorder Cain. Shoritt convinced the magistrate that his nap was an innocent one, and was about to walk out, when he was told that his liberty depended upon payment of \$2 for his ride. He paid.

WAITE CALLED MORAL IDIOT AND MONSTER

Alienists for Defence Get a Drowsy Grin from "Egomaniac."

COURT FLIRTATION ABSORBED SLAYER

Said His Eyes Could Win Jury—Verdict May Be Rendered To-day.

Two alienists took the witness stand before Justice Sharn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday and sought to convince the twelve laymen who are to decide his fate that Dr. Arthur Warren Waite is the victim of a cracked brain as well as a cracked conscience.

They described him as one incapable of most primitive human emotion, as a sufferer from a rare sort of insanity which they had dug out of their textbooks—"moral imbecility."

Dr. Allan Rose Diefendorf, of Hans Schmidt trial fame, the second of the alienists to testify and the last witness for the defence, went a bit farther when cross-examination brought forth a question touching on his personal appraisal of the defendant.

Waite Called Unmoral Monster.

"No, sir, I should not like to see him go free," he denied, hotly, as Assistant District Attorney Brothers put the question to him. "He is a menace to society, an unmoral monster, and if I had my way he would be under restraint for the rest of his days."

Dr. Waite, up to that point, had not been greatly interested. Frankly he was bored with the reading of his lawyer's long hypothetical question and the tedious technical examinations which followed. The sleep which came so easily at the close of those days on which his poisons finally disposed of his father-in-law and mother-in-law had almost claimed him when the alienist's unflattering words brought him back to the courtroom.

On his lips, with his strange sense of humor rushing to the rescue, appeared an eloquently appealing little smile. As clearly as if it had spoken it registered a polite protest. In the dentist's best tennis court style it seemed to call:

"Oh! I say, old chap, don't you think that's a bit rough on a fellow that's down?"

Prisoner Puzzles Jury.

The testimony which had preceded the "unmoral monster" characterization had been of gripping interest to the jury. Where the proceedings had flagged the twelve men in the box had been closely observing the remarkable being whom the law had put into their hands for judgment, trying to fathom the mental workings behind the Waite smile; wrestling toward an understanding of that unearthly philosophy which had enabled the man whose life is at stake to sit through it all with the blasé air of a first-nighter at a play that wouldn't do.

Dr. Diefendorf had talked with Waite in the Tombs Tuesday night, at the close of the second day of the trial. From him the jurors learned that when the defendant turned his back on them that afternoon and appeared to concentrate his attention on the north wall of the courtroom it was not to hide embarrassment.

Neither was it the blank wall that engaged Waite's attention. Backed against it sat a pretty young woman in one of those patent leather sailors which are so becoming to some types. The dentist, satisfied on his own attractions to the last, was trying to catch and hold the black eyes under the patent leather hat. With the chair in the office, Waite's thoughts were on far pleasanter things. He was doing his best to flirt.

They learned, too, why Waite from

Continued on page 4, column 5

CAN NO LONGER TOLERATE WRONGS, LANSING TELLS BRITAIN AND FRANCE

Washington, May 26.—Secretary Lansing, in his note to Great Britain and France, says:

The government of the United States . . . can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer through these methods.

To submit to a lawless practice of this character would open the door to repeated violations of international law by the belligerent powers on the ground of military necessity, of which the violator would be the sole judge.

Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents. The rights of neutrals are as sacred as the rights of belligerents and must be as strictly observed.

The government of the United States . . . expects the present practice of the British and French authorities in the treatment of mails from or to the United States to cease, and belligerent rights, as exercised, to conform to the principle governing the passage of mail matter and to the recognized practice of nations.

Only a radical change in the present British and French policy, restoring to the United States its full rights as a neutral power, will satisfy this government.

Mail Censorship Vital to Britain, Says Cecil

Necessary to Check Espionage and Foretell Efforts to Promote Uprisings, He Asserts—Trying to Avoid Annoyance to Neutrals.

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

LONDON, May 26.—The British government thoroughly realizes the importance of Americans over inconveniences due to the delay of their letters to and from Europe, especially those passing between the United States and European neutrals. For months the British government has been bending its efforts toward perfecting the system of handling mails, and the very fact that so few individual complaints have been received recently satisfies it that though the system is still imperfect it has been immensely improved.

The censorship of the mails is vital to Britain's conduct of the war, as it is necessary to check espionage, prevent merchandise entering or leaving Germany and forestall efforts to promote uprisings by the circulation of seditious and inflammatory literature.

As no country more strongly resents any curtailment of its rights and privileges than Britain, she can understand the complaints of neutrals over mail delays. No effort is being spared to improve conditions and facilitate the handling of mail until the margin of delay is reduced to a minimum.

Lord Robert Cecil at the Foreign Office to-day gave more facts showing the magnitude of the work and further reasons why the British consider the censorship so essential.

"The mails between neutrals," he says, "continue to be filled with merchandise. Only six weeks ago in the mails on the steamer Scandinavian ports, we found 168 packets of rubber goods, seventeen of fur, two of graphite and eighty-three of clothing, boots and other miscellaneous articles."

Many Filled with Propaganda.

"All these neutral mails also were filled with securities, transfers of money and all the machinery used by Germany in maintaining her credit. They further were filled with German propaganda, designed for the promotion of sedition and rebellion, not only

Continued on page 2, column 4

HER LEFT AND RIGHT END MASHER'S FLIGHT

Prisoner, Fleeing Policeman, Felled by Woman.

Patrolman Kennedy was about to pull Thomas McCormick from a street-car in Yonkers to arrest him for flight yesterday afternoon, when McCormick slipped from his grasp, kicked the policeman and fled. The prisoner was rapidly escaping when something happened that changed the situation.

Mrs. Otto Peters stepped around the corner just ahead of him and planted a right hand jab just below McCormick's ear. He toppled over, but sprang up and started off again. This time Mrs. Peters shot a left uppercut to the point of his jaw, sending him permanently to the ground. The policeman arrived just as Mrs. Peters was about to take her prisoner to the station.

In the Yonkers court McCormick pleaded guilty and was remanded to await sentence.

BOY, 13, TRIED SUICIDE TO SAVE MOTHER CARE

Drank Iodine—Court Reassures Youth and Parent.

Responsibilities that have proved too great for many an adult bore heavily upon the drooping shoulders of this teen-year-old Frank Krauss yesterday as he stumbled up the stairs of his mother's home in Ridgewood after a vain search for work.

"It's no use, mother. I can't get work without my papers, and I can't get working papers until I'm fourteen," he said.

The boy reeled, and his mother threw out her arms to keep him from falling. In doing so she caught an empty glass that he had been holding behind him. One glance was sufficient to reveal the dregs of iodine left when the boy swallowed the contents of the glass.

Two hours later a pale, sick boy stood before Justice Morgan L. Ryan in the Queens Children's Court and endeavored to explain why he had attempted to take his life.

"Mother was having a hard enough time to get along, and when I couldn't get anything to do I decided to get out, that's all," he said.

The justice cleared his throat several times before he could tell the boy his thoughts.

"We'll just let you go over to the Children's Society in Brooklyn while we find something for you to do," he said. "And say, Frank, don't worry about your mother while you're gone."

Continued on page 2, column 1

MAIL ABUSES MUST END, DECLARES VIGOROUS NOTE

Only Radical Change in British and French Policy Will Satisfy United States.

PROPERTY RIGHTS VIOLATED; LAW OF NATIONS IGNORED

Present Practice Called Unwarranted Limitation of Use by Neutrals of World's Highway.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 26.—The note to Great Britain and France on interference with the mails, made public to-day, reveals a sharpness of tone unprecedented in the correspondence with the Allied powers. It is a notice that the United States can no longer tolerate the wrongs to which Americans have been subjected by the illegal practices of Great Britain and France.

The rights of neutrals, it is declared, are as sacred as the rights of belligerents.

Abuses in the seizing and censoring of neutral mails are cited, and it is asserted that American commercial interests have been injured, rights of property violated and rules of international law palpably disregarded. Even the United States government, it is stated, has suffered annoyance and loss.

Although no specific time limit is set and no alternative to compliance with the demand that these practices cease is outlined, Secretary Lansing makes it plain that the patience of the United States is nearing exhaustion and that "only a radical change in the present British and French policy will satisfy this government."

The note was handed to Ambassadors Spring-Rice and Jusserand on Wednesday, and is a reply to the French note of February 15, which is described as "unresponsive" to the previous American complaint.

Position Taken by Washington.

That the Allies contravene the Hague Conventions in subjecting legitimate correspondence to detention and seizure.

That such action is illegal and damaging to American interests.

That the declaration of February 15—that true correspondence would not be subjected to detention on the high seas—was insincere, as the Allies are now compelling all vessels to put in at their ports and to permit their mails to be removed there. That announcement, the note says, "was merely notice that one illegal practice had been abandoned to make place for the development of another more onerous and vexatious in character."

That "in view of the improper methods employed by the British and French authorities," the United States, "can no longer tolerate the wrongs which citizens of the United States have suffered and continue to suffer. Manifestly a neutral nation cannot permit its rights on the high seas to be determined by belligerents."

The right to subject parcel post mail to the same rules as other categories of merchandise shipments is not questioned, and it is conceded that stocks, bonds, money orders and other negotiable paper may be treated as contraband, even when sent by letter mail.

Postoffice Lists Lost.

The note gives a list of cases in which not only private persons and corporations, but even the United States government, have been subjected to annoyance and loss through detention and seizure of true correspondence. In some cases, it is shown, official money order lists forwarded by the Postoffice Department have been detained and lost, meaning delay in the payment of money orders and, in some cases, the necessity of sending duplicates.

An American contracting firm lost a contract for electrical installation in Norway because its bid, forwarded by mail, was delayed beyond the date for the opening of proposals, and the contract went to a British competitor. Shipping papers have been detained, and in some cases the goods have perished on the wharves before the British government released the documents.

Secretary Lansing states that as the United States government may be held liable for some of these losses, claims will be filed against Great Britain and France "in the near future" for full reparation.

The note points out also that the United States, when engaged in war, has invariably given full recognition to the rights for which it now contends. France, also, it is said, followed the same rules in the war of 1870 and Great

Continued on page 3, column 1

BERLIN DENIES BUELOW IS GOING TO AMERICA

Berlin, May 26.—The rumor in circulation abroad that Prince von Buelow, former German Chancellor, is going on a special mission to Washington is officially denied here.

GREEK CABINET OUT, REPORT FROM ATHENS

But No Confirmation of Rumor Has Been Obtained.

London, May 26.—According to a dispatch from Rome, the Athens correspondent of the "Agenzia Nazionale" reports that the Greek Cabinet has resigned.

No confirmation of the report has been obtained.

The Sunday Tribune

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If you are interested in knowing how The Institute goes about its constructive criticism, read The Sunday Tribune. It contains a description of the combination kitchen-and-laboratory and shows how it is used—one of the several interesting articles to be found on The Tribune Institute's two pages to-morrow. Have you told your newsdealer to deliver your copy?